

News Analysis

Effects of Carter Economic Plan Unsure

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, March 19 (WP) — President Jimmy Carter's new economic program remains a mystery, with the administration's silence on the central question now the subject of a new round of speculation. The president's silence is a result of the fact that the program is still in the early stages of development.

2 Sticky Pages: Sticking to Text A Carter Stickler

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP) — President Carter failed to deliver part of his anti-inflation speech Friday because "two pages were stuck together," says his chief anti-inflation adviser, Alfred Kahn.

The move will boost gasoline prices 10 cents a gallon and raise the inflation rate by half a percentage point. The economy will be dampened quickly by the gasoline price increase — which will have the same impact as an \$11-billion tax increase — and by the Federal Reserve Board's new restrictions on credit growth.

If anything, the combination of restraints may well tip the economy into the long-slusie recession. The budget is sharply restrictive, and the tax burden on U.S. citizens is rising by a whopping \$52 billion.

Rebuffs U.S. Criticism Nuclear Deal With Iraq

By Henry Tanner

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT) — The U.S. government's sale of nuclear technology to Iraq has been rebuffed by U.S. critics, who say the deal is a violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Gen. Rogers Outlines Airlift Plans

By Don Cook

RUNDHAUG, Norway, March 19 (LAT) — Gen. Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, said yesterday that plans are under way to speed up reinforcement of the defense of northern Norway by airlift.

NATO to Speed Norway Reinforcement

By Don Cook

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Safe Conduct Offer Maintained

Rebels Cut List of Leftists To 28; Bogota Bars Release

BOGOTA, March 19 (AP) — The guerrillas holding 32 hostages at the Embassy of the Dominican Republic for more than three weeks scaled down their demand for the release of jailed leftists from 215 to 28 but the government remained adamant, saying that it would free no one.

News Group Says Unesco Imperils Freedom of Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 19 (AP) — The president of the Inter-American Press Association accused Unesco yesterday of trying to set up international standards for news media that threaten the concept of freedom of the press.

Reports Conflict In Polish Crash

WARSAW, March 19 (UPI) — A Polish Airlines spokesman said yesterday that witnesses gave seven different versions of the crash of a Soviet-built jetliner last Friday in which 87 persons died, but investigations showed that none of the aircraft's four engines had fallen off before it plunged to the ground.

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WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT) — The U.S. government's sale of nuclear technology to Iraq has been rebuffed by U.S. critics, who say the deal is a violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Carter Swamps Kennedy In Illinois; Reagan Wins

(Continued from Page 1)

chance to do well in the fight for the 152 convention delegates to be selected in the balloting.

Nurse in U.S. Denies Hospital Malfeasance

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (UPI) — A nurse suspended from her job because of a police inquiry into possible mercy killings in an intensive respiratory care unit of Sunrise Hospital, has denied any wrongdoing.

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Washington Cold for Card Aide

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP) — One of French President Giscard d'Estaing's closest U.S. government advisers found himself out of favor this week after he had been named as a potential aide to President Carter.

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Dreams Don't Provide Security

Since a superpower defense establishment is an expensive item there is an understandable temptation to keep the cost within reasonable limits. What's reasonable, of course, depends on how U.S. armed might compares with the competition's. This involves estimating hardware and ability to deploy it, not intentions or motivation. Foreign policy specialists must concern themselves with the latter two categories, but not defense planners, whose sole object should be to keep the United States prepared to deter or counter Soviet aggression, whether on a limited scale in the Third World or massively in strategic nuclear war. The defense planners should be second-guessed in the political arena, but the proper subject for scrutiny is what the Russians can do, not what they might.

The ongoing debate among foreign policy hawks and doves over whether the Soviet Union is predatory or simply interested in protecting its own nest is endlessly fascinating, but the United States has to be prepared if the doves are wrong. Soviet grand strategy, if there is such a thing, may or may not be directed at control of the Gulf. When Leonid Brezhnev said in 1967 that détente does not abolish the laws of class struggle, he may or may not have been attempting to justify past and future Soviet interventions in countries ranging across the global chess board from Cuba to Ethiopia. But facts are facts. The Russians are in Cuba, Angola, Ethiopia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Syria and Libya. If they were to move on the Gulf the United States could not stop them, except by launching a nuclear war that the Soviet Union is better prepared to survive than the United States.

More facts follow: Since 1967 the total of U.S. long-range bombers and intercontinental missiles has decreased by 168 to 2,142. The comparable Soviet figures for the same period show an increase of 1,713 to 2,550. The Soviet missiles have significantly larger warheads than their U.S. counterparts and Soviet bombers are far more advanced than

the aged B-52. The figures for tanks are even more startling. The United States has roughly 10,500 to about 50,000 for the Soviet Union. In strategic nuclear submarines, the Russians have 90 boats and more than 1,000 missiles. Similar comparisons, taken like those above from the 1978-79 "The Military Balance," published by the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, would only add to the case for Moscow's overwhelming superiority in conventional arms and its rapidly growing superiority in strategic weaponry.

The Russians are also ahead in the terrifying exotica of warfare such as biological and chemical agents. And they are moving at least as fast as the United States on other tracks, including lasers and satellites. What's more, through surrogates and now in Afghanistan with their own forces, they can field test some of their latest hardware and tactics. The United States, for good reasons that outweigh this particular disadvantage, lacks the laboratories for similar experiments.

Because the language of strategic debate tends to be mind-numbing, the public is quickly turned off by the subject and therefore remains uninformed. Even members of Congress are generally ill-informed. Those who have taken the trouble to become experts such as Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., on the hawk side, and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., on the dove side, are often viewed as polemicists and ignored. But if the debate could be refocused just enough to convince the electorate that guessing Soviet intentions is rarely a fruitful exercise, perhaps it might become evident that the real need is across-the-board deterrence, which can only be achieved by matching Soviet capacity. And that, more than anything else, could provide the motivation for arms control.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Checklist for the Budget

President Carter, having decided to balance his 1981 budget after all, will shortly provide details regarding the cuts. His friends and associates utterly reject the suggestion that he is holding up the list until after the New York primary next week. How could you think such a thing? The administration wants you to know that these cuts are serious matters, requiring much thought and calculation.

While Mr. Carter is sharpening his pencil, he provides an opportunity for others to offer a few suggestions. Balance will require cuts of \$13 billion or so in next year's spending, the White House reckons. One large item, \$1.7 billion in revenue sharing to the states, is already a dead duck. It doesn't make much sense at a time when most states are running surpluses and the federal Treasury notoriously is not.

Another inviting target is the list of federal subsidies to transportation — notably the inland barges, the maritime industry and non-commercial aviation. By charging these users the full cost of required services — navigational aid, for example — the federal government would save about \$2.5 billion next year.

Tightening is needed in some of the decent and necessary social programs that, over the years, have got a bit sloppy. Cheap loans to college students in need are justified; cheap loans to all students are not. It's important to subsidize school lunches for the children of poor families — but there's no need to issue food stamps to those families to cover those same lunches. Perhaps you think that's a trivial point, but the overlap in those twice-subsidized lunches costs the government \$1.2 billion a year. Some of the job-training programs have got too big to be efficient. Unemployment insurance has an irrational trigger that, at times of high unemployment nation-

wide, provides additional benefits even to people in areas where unemployment is very low. Reducing this kind of overgrowth and overlap in the social programs, and deferring some new initiatives, could save perhaps \$5 billion.

Present law raises a wide range of federal pensions in step with the Consumer Price Index. But the CPI overcompensates for inflation. Social Security benefits are now rising much faster than the average wages of the people who are working and paying for those benefits. It's right that people on federal pensions should be as well protected from inflation as the rest of the country. But it's wrong that they should be better protected. Holding the cost-of-living adjustment to 85 percent of the CPI, instead of the present 100 percent, would save \$2.7 billion a year. Adjusting the pensions of retired civil servants once a year for inflation instead of twice would save another \$800 million.

If Mr. Carter can't find that \$13 billion promptly, Congress will do it for him. Amidst all the discussion of Mr. Carter's plans, it's necessary to note that Congress has now seized the initiative in budget planning. The chairman of the House Budget Committee, Robert Giacomini, intends to announce on Wednesday his own proposal for a balanced budget. The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Edmund Muskie, said last week that he could "guarantee" that his committee will produce a balanced budget. The congressional budget procedure now gives those committees the upper hand in fiscal policy and, without bothering to wait for Mr. Carter's views, they are proceeding to enforce his promise of a balanced budget.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Bonn's Balancing Act

The question that arises [on the sharp deterioration of West Germany's current account balance of payments] . . . Is whether the measures which have been announced [the loan from OPEC] will be enough by themselves to attract a capital flow which will both finance the current account deficit and stabilize the D mark. This question becomes doubly delicate in the light of President Carter's anti-inflation measures, especially if

they were to have the effect of further strengthening the dollar and thus reducing the attractions of the D mark as an investment currency. The Bundesbank president has warned of the dangers of an international interest rate war.

Chancellor Schmidt can certainly have no desire to take part in such a war in election year, but it may not be all that easy for either of them to solve the present dilemma.

— From The Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 20, 1905

BERLIN — The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Japanese government is about to raise a loan at 5 percent in Germany. The name of the bank that will float the loan is not disclosed, but it was rumored in the Bourse yesterday that it is the Deutsche Bank which will negotiate the loan through an affiliated institution, the Deutsche Asiatische Bank. This has caused little surprise here as a result of a recent declaration by Count von Bulow. When the Imperial Chancellor was reproached with the fact that a Russian loan had been floated in Berlin, he stated that German market was equally open to Japan. German financiers seem to have taken him at his word.

Fifty Years Ago
March 20, 1930

LONDON — The Earl of Balfour, former prime minister and the last of Queen Victoria's ministers, died aged 82 this morning. Made a privy councillor in 1885, he succeeded so well that from being called "Miss" Balfour by his opponents he became "bloody" Balfour. He was prime minister from 1902-5. In 1917 he was head of the wartime commission and in 1921-2 headed the British mission to the Washington disarmament conference, where he supported the principle of British and American naval parity. His prominence in current politics was prolonged with statements such as the famous Balfour declaration on war debts and his note on Palestine favoring Zionist settlement.



How Long Can Jimmy Carter, and We, Hang On?

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — Everyone in Washington is waiting for Jimmy Carter to fall, including a lot of people who are theoretically on his side. The emotion is not one of ill-wishing or simple spite. It's more like that combined dread and excitement people feel when they are spectators at the scene of a dangerous rescue attempt or an accident. And death-prone sport, some part of the waiting is wanting it to happen. "How long do you think he can hang on?" we ask each other somberly, shaking our heads in what is meant to look like noncommittal wonder.

This range of feelings and gestures would not interest me if it were just coming from Mr. Carter's political opposition. But it is much more widespread than that, and I think it also reaches well beyond the borders of Washington. Here is Jimmy Carter. Up close — I mean very close, in the actual right-now statement or response or repartee on a given matter — he looks good, too. But in that middle range of time and distance where our politics and diplomacy are conducted — what he pledged last month, what happened last week — he looks like hell. Everybody but his wife and his mother seems to think so, and sometimes you can't be so sure of his mother. And yet there is this split-level response: people are simultaneously for him and against him, helping to keep him in office and waiting for him to fall.

● Foul-Up: What accounts for it? More, I think, than the quality of the opposition. Yes, Ted Kennedy has more trouble than people foresee, including many who were for him and changed their minds. And, yes, some of that Republican alternative set is pretty unimpressive. But inflation is at an annual rate of 18 percent and rising. The U.S. Embassy in Tehran was seized right after Halloween and it looks as if its American staff is going to spend Easter there in captivity. And, more important, on these and an assortment of equally serious issues, it seems as though the Carter administration either has no plan or has a plan that will be revoked, superseded or overwhelmed by superior force within the next three months. The superior force may be an act of God or an act of the Senate Finance Committee or an act of the French government, but it doesn't matter: the result, disappointment, is the same.

The last several weeks have provided a gruesome array of these misadventures, the most prominent being the foul-up on the UN Security Council vote on the Israeli settlements. There is no explanation that makes it any better. But interestingly, the one that is most plausible, most familiar and, somehow, most likely to gain the president sympathy is that Mr. Carter was the misused and put-upon victim of forces outside his control — this time the various passions, plots and defaults of the folks at the State Department, including Secretary Vance. And here, I think, we approach the heart of the matter. The president and the presidency, seemingly eternally victimized by forces outside anyone's effective control, have become some kind of metaphor for our individual and national condition, generating — it often seems in equal parts — angry frustration and compassionate fellow feeling.

Jimmy Carter appears never to be so thoroughly out of favor with his compatriots as when he confronts them with — God forbid — a plan. A plan to do anything. An energy plan, or an arms-control plan, or a

fight-inflation plan or a reform-of anything plan. The plan is stupid, some of us will explain. It is also unfair. It won't work. It won't get through Congress. It will cost too much. It doesn't go far enough. It won't deal with the cause of the trouble, only the symptoms. And, while we are still chewing on it, the circumstance that called for the plan in the first place will change so starkly that the president will recall the plan and pronounce it no longer operative (not that it ever was allowed to operate anyhow) — and we will all say, "My God, that is just terrible" or "Isn't he awful?" or (in Washington) "How long do you think he can hang on?"

But the next sound you hear will be entirely different. It will be the resounding voice of the national choir in which we all sing, and it will be heard, as one, as follows: "But what would you do? What would you do?" And in the silence that greets the question, everyone will be expected to meditate on the uncontrollable, terrible forces swirling through the world — economic instability and even chaos, political impulses bordering on madness — and then, a bit ashamed, we will all come to the defense of our leader, poor guy. But what would you do? The refrain will intensify, getting, each time, a little meaner — What would you do?

● Faith: You will have noticed that those who try especially hard to answer this question — John Connally comes prominently to mind, as does his opposite, Jerry Brown — get nowhere in a hurry. It is curious: we heap and heap upon them the same questions we ask only, oddly, it's as if great numbers of people had finally recognized ritual overpromises of candid answers on these questions for what they are, and instead of taking it out on Mr. Carter are giving him the benefit of it. I know: that can change, at this moment in Washington, maybe more broadly in the electorate when people ask, rhetorically, how long he can hang on, they are to be asking about themselves and their own survival.

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A CIA Charter That Authorizes Abuses

By Morton H. Halperin

WASHINGTON — What do the sugar lobby, Joseph Kraft, the anti-war movement, Daniel Schorr and Spiro Agnew have in common? All of them of course were subject to surveillance by United States intelligence agencies. These investigations are the kinds of abuses that a comprehensive intelligence "charter" of the type introduced in the Senate with administration support is designed to prevent.

However, those under surveillance have two other things in common: The investigations were conducted at the direction of a president and they would all be authorized under the proposed national intelligence legislation designed to serve as a charter.

White House Impetus

Intelligence reform has often been thought of as a means to curb the tendencies of the intelligence agencies to spy on their fellow Americans. Certainly there have been such abuses, but at least as often the impetus for surveillance has come from the White House.

A primary purpose of a charter

must be to provide guidance to the intelligence agencies about what kind of presidential pressure should be resisted. Congress must tell the intelligence agencies and the president what targets are off-limits in a democratic society.

Whatever its effect on the ability of the CIA to better analyze foreign events — and most observers think the effects will be minimal — the proposed charter fails dismally in the presidentially proclaimed objective of preventing abuses.

The charter authorizes the surveillance of Americans and the use of techniques such as wiretaps, burglaries, buggings and what are described as less-intrusive techniques such as infiltrating organizations, using informants, gaining access to records, and physical surveillance in a bewildering variety of circumstances. Together they seem to cover all of the past abuses but by authorizing them rather than prohibiting them.

Consider Joseph Kraft. The noted columnist was in Paris interviewing representatives of Hanoi's government. The White House wanted to know what they had said to him and did not trust Mr. Kraft

to tell them. The FBI was dispatched to bug his hotel room. Even the Nixon White House knew that this was improper and sought to keep it secret. The National Intelligence Act of 1949 would permit it. The act provides that a judge is to issue a warrant for bugs, wiretaps and burglaries abroad if the president certifies that the information sought is vital to the national security even if the target is doing nothing illegal and has no connection with a foreign power. The new procedure would apply to journalists, businessmen and private citizens.

Take Daniel Schorr. The FBI investigated him at the request of the Nixon White House, which claimed that he was being considered for a job. The proposed bill would authorize such surveillance. Nor were such tactics limited to the Nixon administration.

Vice President-elect Spiro Agnew came under FBI surveillance because President Lyndon Johnson thought that he was in league with the government in Saigon. Such surveillance could be conducted under the proposed charter as an investigation of the unauthorized disclosure of classified information or as an investigation of one engaged in "clandestine intelligence activities."

Anti-War Activity

The anti-war movement could have come under investigation as well in the latter category since "clandestine intelligence activity" is defined to include lawful political activity if it is done for a foreign power and that fact is concealed. Since President Johnson believed that the anti-war movement was controlled by Hanoi, all of those involved in the movement could have come under surveillance lawfully if the "reform" charter were in effect. Moreover, if such activists traveled abroad they could have been wire-

tapped, bugged or burglarized. Justice Department was able to make a judge that they were able to for Hanoi.

President John Kennedy was to know what the sugar lobby was doing on behalf of foreign governments to affect sugar quotas. FBI investigation would be authorized under a provision that permits the use of all but the most intrusive techniques to gather foreign intelligence information from law-abiding citizens in the United States.

Critics of the present charter are not seeking to hamper the CIA's ability to gather intelligence from foreign sources abroad or to analyze that information. What they seek are standards for the surveillance of Americans that will prevent abuses of the past and not authorize them. On these grounds, present draft is an utter failure.

Morton H. Halperin, whose home telephone was tapped for 21 months at the direction of President Richard Nixon, is Director of the Center for National Security Studies, a public interest organization that seeks to ensure that American intelligence agencies operate within the Constitution. This article was written for The New York Times.

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If Other Community Problems Are Discussed

France Set to Talk on Britain EEC Budget

Robert B. Reich

March 19 (Reuters) — France is ready to discuss Britain's share of the Community budget, but only if the negotiations on the Common Market points of friction. Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today.

"If we let our budget be out of balance, we are not only a scandal, but we are a danger to the Community," he said.

Barre's statement came as the British government was preparing to announce its budget for 1980. The British government has been accused of not contributing its share of the Community budget.

The committee rejected a proposal by the Common Market Commission to increase prices only 2.4 percent.

Mr. Barre, speaking at a Cabinet meeting, did not mention Britain by name, nor did he comment directly on Mrs. Thatcher's statement in Parliament yesterday that she would consider withholding part of the British contribution if the budget problem were not resolved.

But he made it clear that adjustment of Britain's budget payments "for a limited period" must be part of wider talks aimed at resolving the Franco-British "lamb war" and other community disputes over fisheries and energy.

"France is ready to examine demands made by countries facing ex-

ceptional difficulties due to their financial contribution," Mr. Barre told Cabinet colleagues in a statement later made public.

"The financial consequences of such measures, valid for a limited period, must be compatible with the evolution of the community's budgetary resources and in particular with the 1981 budget estimates."

"Decisions aimed at modifying the carrying out of agreements signed and ratified by the governments concerned can be adopted only within the framework of an overall settlement of all outstanding problems within the community."

Mrs. Thatcher, replying to questions, said in Parliament yesterday: "Of course, the final budget for the community has not yet been fixed."

But if we don't get an equitable solution, we shall have to consider withholding part of our contribution. I hope it will not come to that."

The issue will go before a Common Market summit conference in Brussels on March 31 and April 1. Today British officials said that there was "no question of Britain going into the meeting issuing threats or an ultimatum."

Europe Reacts

Mrs. Thatcher's brief remark in Parliament set off a strong reaction here and in Europe.

Informed sources said that the prime minister wanted to show her determination. They generally depicted her statement, made under repeated questioning in the House of Commons, as "preconference atmospherics."

Conservative Party members of Parliament backed Mrs. Thatcher by signing a motion supporting the government "should it, as a last resort, find it necessary to withhold part of the United Kingdom's contribution."

British newspapers today took Mrs. Thatcher's remark as a threat to withhold value added tax payments to EEC funds. These are estimated at more than £800 million (\$1,750 million), about 75 percent of Britain's net total contributions to the 1980 budget, which are estimated at \$2.4 billion.

The foreign minister of the Netherlands, Christoph van der Klaauw, will meet with the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, next Monday on the issue of Britain's EEC contribution. Mrs. Thatcher is to discuss the problem with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany in London on March 28. West Germany has in the past expressed understanding for Britain's argument.

Boon Urges Concessions

Boon officials have said that the problem cannot be tackled in isolation and suggested that Britain be ready to make concessions in such areas as fisheries and lamb exports.

While Britain and France battle in the community on the basis of their own national interests, the other seven member states are displaying growing impatience with them.

At separate meetings of finance and foreign ministers in Brussels this week, only the British and the French spoke on the budget question.

EEC Commission sources said that Mrs. Thatcher had damaged Britain's case by repeatedly saying that she wanted "her money back." Under EEC rules, payment by member states into the joint coffers is community money.



Remains of Moroccan armored personnel carrier following battle with Polisario guerrillas in the vicinity of the Ouarkiz Mountains earlier this month.

Rabat Acknowledges Only Fact of Battle

Polisario Claims Victory Inside Morocco

By William Branigin

WASHINGTON, March 19 (WP) — Polisario fighters, battling Moroccan forces for control of the Sahel, have taken their latest victory inside Moroccan territory, claiming a major victory over a Moroccan force, according to reports from the desert.

Polisario officials yesterday acknowledged "fighting inside" the desert, but said the battle was still in progress and that the Moroccan forces were forcing the guerrillas to retreat to their base in neighboring

back for Morocco, but that the Polisario did not yet appear able to take complete control of the territory.

The Polisario is not in a position to win the war in the sense that they cannot control the cities, one diplomat said. "But the guerrillas can go on indefinitely fighting in the desert."

At stake in the conflict is a barren stretch of rock and sand believed to contain valuable deposits of uranium, oil-shale and phosphates. The Polisario Front claims to represent the 80,000 inhabitants of the Western Sahara. Morocco insists the territory rightfully belongs to it and has refused to negotiate with the Polisario.

Goal Is Modernized Nuclear Force

French Study Said to Back Neutron Bomb

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 19 (NYT) — The French military has completed its long studies on the modernization of the country's nuclear force, and a definite decision is expected from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing within the next few months.

Surprisingly, the recommendations sent to the president are reliably reported to include production of the neutron bomb to reinforce but not replace the tactical missile system whose launchers are to be improved.

The reasoning behind developing at least a limited number of neutron warheads, officially called reduced blast-enhanced radiation weapons, is basically the same as the factors that led the military staff of NATO to seek the new weapon. It is considered particularly useful in defending against massed tank attacks in populated areas because friendly forces and civilians would be far less peril from neutrons bombs than they would from existing tactical nuclear warheads.

After intense political argument within the alliance and a well-organized campaign against the weapon by Moscow and Western Communists, President Carter decided against U.S. production of neutron weapons in 1978. Although word of the Defense Ministry's view has spread widely among those who follow military affairs in Paris, there has been no sign of protests against the weapon.

In any case, France's tactical nuclear arsenal is to be improved with the development of the Hades missile, a successor to the Pluton that was deployed a few years ago. The Pluton, with a range of only about 75 miles, has political as well as military disadvantages.

Under French policy requiring total independence of decision in the use of nuclear weapons, the Pluton cannot be stationed in West Germany where it would be within range of possible attackers. Launched from France, it could hit only West Germany. Hades is to have a range of 125 to 150 miles.

Breton Spill Protest Leaves Oil at Elysee

PARIS, March 19 (Reuters) — Police detained five persons today after they emptied dustbins full of crude oil outside the Elysee presidential palace to protest oil pollution along the northern Brittany coast. The demonstrators, who arrived in a Brittany-registered minibus, also hurled two oil-covered dead birds at the palace gates, police said.

The protest followed the wreck of the Malagasy-registered oil tanker Tania off northern Brittany March 7, spilling thousands of gallons of oil and polluting 60 miles of tourist beaches and rocky coast.

and will be placed on fairly ordinary looking wheeled vehicles to aid in camouflage and dispersion.

The more important decision, from the French military point of view, is on the new strategic weapon to meet the growing vulnerability of ground-to-ground missiles on the plateau of Albion, in the Southeast. The problems are not essentially different from those that led President Carter to decide to develop the MX mobile missile.

Like the United States, France has decided to maintain a mix of planes and submarine- and ground-based missiles but with a very much greater proportion of its 110 strategic warheads at sea.

A fifth French strategic weapon, the Tonnant, is to become operational in a few weeks, and work has begun on the inflexible, which is scheduled to begin service in 1985. Submarine missiles are to be converted to carry six warheads with a range of about 3,000 miles, which will permit the French vessels to operate closer to home.

Work on the M-4 missile for the submarine, the report said, has convinced the French military staff that a "similar ground-launched mobile missile with about the same range and carrying the same number of

W. German Aide Discounts Charge Against Marchais

AUGSBURG, West Germany, March 19 (AP) — An Augsburg official said this week that a notation on a police registration card filed in Augsburg does not prove that Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, was in the city a year after he claims to have escaped from Nazi Germany to France.

Herbert Maier, an official in the office of Mayor Hans Breuer, said that officials reached the conclusion after studying Mr. Marchais' card and others on file from the World War II period.

The French magazine L'Express said that the card, bearing the penciled notation 10.5.44 (May 10, 1944), indicates that Mr. Marchais was in Nazi Germany despite his assertion that he returned to France a year earlier. L'Express also said that the card calls into question Mr. Marchais' claim that he was forced to work in the Nazi armament industry. The magazine raised the possibility that he may have volunteered.

"This conclusion of L'Express, which was drawn from the notation on the card of Marchais, was very premature," Mr. Maier said. "It certainly does not allow the door to be closed on whether Marchais was in Augsburg in the years 1943 and 1944."

warheads can be produced. The research focused on two modernization possibilities for the ground-based arm of the nuclear force, mobile missiles or ground- and air-launched cruise missiles.

For a number of technological, financial and command reasons, staff studies recommended the ground missile, called SX, rather than a French version of the U.S. Cruise missile, which NATO decided to deploy. One factor in the choice was that in view of the NATO decision the Soviet Union could be expected to concentrate on developing better defenses against Cruise missiles.

The SX would be on ordinary looking wheeled vehicles dubbed Danone because they would not appear very different from those used to distribute Danone yogurt and dairy products.

Parliament Debate

After news of the staff chiefs' report came out and with the expectation of a presidential decision by summer, it was disclosed that a planned defense debate in the Parliament probably would be postponed from spring to fall.

That would leave Mr. Giscard d'Estaing free to make and begin to apply his decision before the 1981 presidential elections. He is expected to win without difficulty, and military issues are not likely to be important in the campaign, but military officials are eager to have the matter settled beforehand.

The major political factor in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's decision probably will be strategic doctrine. The French nuclear force was built and based on the contention that even a relatively small threat of destruction to enemy cities would provide assured deterrence to any attack on France.

Having a nuclear force designed for attacks on cities rather than on troops is the keystone of France's deterrent rationale. Pluton has not, in fact, been a particularly credible tactical weapon and did not disturb this thinking. But Hades, especially with a neutron warhead, would permit French forces to respond to a Soviet armored attack before it neared France.

Therefore, it raises the issue of whether by implication France would have to come to accept the idea of possible battlefield nuclear exchanges instead of relying as at present on all-or-nothing strategic exchanges. The technical judgment of the military is clearly in favor of moving toward what the United States has come to call a graduated response. But there are political and emotional questions involved that can only be decided by the president.

He has already made clear, however, that France is determined to maintain what it considers an effective nuclear force and that the open decision is on the best way to do it.

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Fideast Buys Bonn Notes

KFURT, March 19 (AP)—A dramatic reversal of the bank's policy of discouraging the Deutsche mark as currency, West Germany's 5 billion DM in government bonds with Mideast investors, said only in this direction have led to a placement of the 5 billion government paper was arranged by Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein on a visit to Middle Eastern countries last week.

The Ministry of Finance said the sale of investment paper, opening the way for the use of shorter-term notes in the region.

The move is seen as a means of net capital outflows from Germany because of the gap between DM and dollar in the funds would also help West Germany's rapidly increasing current account deficit, undershan president Karl Althaus said would total at billion DM in 1980, more than the 1979 deficit.

Speculation about West German government borrowing from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been rising since last week, with some observers suggesting that 5 billion DM may be only the first segment of a larger amount.

The debt paper is believed to be so-called *Schuldscheindarlehen*, or large, denomination promissory notes, a form of security in limited use by some West German banks.

who have been offering this type of paper to central banks and very large institutional investors.

Given the Bundesbank's past discouragement of efforts to use denominated instruments as central bank reserve assets, a direct move by Bonn into the international capital market is seen as unnecessary, trumpeting the seriousness of official worries about the stability of the mark and risks backing by upsetting current DM creditors, bankers warned.

Belgium Lifts Bank Rate 2 Points to Record 14%

BRUSSELS, March 19 (AP)—The Belgian central bank raised its discount rate two percentage points to a record high 14 percent today in a new effort to bolster the franc and stop the outflow of funds from Belgium.

The move was seen as a part of an all-out assault to defend the franc and squash rumors of a devaluation. Finance Minister Gaston Geens and other top officials have ruled out a devaluation in the strongest terms, and a central bank spokesman said the rumors were "radically wrong."

The central bank said it was raising its key lending rates to keep them more in line with domestic and foreign money market rates.

The "B" quota discount rate and Lombard rate were lifted to 15 from 13 1/2 percent, effective tomorrow. The bank rate, or "A" quota discount rate, is charged when commercial banks discount one-third of their allowable quota of commercial bills with the central bank. The "B" quota rate is applied to the remaining two-thirds of the commercial banks' quota. The Lombard rate is charged for normal monthly advances against collateral. The rate for special advances, after permitted advances under the Lombard facility have been used, remains unchanged at 18 percent.

The bank earlier today announced a rise in short-term interest rates to 16 1/2 from 15 1/2 percent for one month paper and to 16 1/2 from 15 1/2 percent for two- and three-month paper, the second rise in these rates this week.

A bank source said that its heavy franc support operations in recent weeks — a record 20 billion francs last week alone — were seriously draining liquidity from the domestic market and the discount hike was partly aimed at easing this.

The government, meanwhile, called on citizens to prepare for a time of austerity and said it will announce shortly new measures to curb imports that have in recent years more than tripled the country's balance-of-payments deficit.

Mr. Geens called for moderation in wage increases, a reduction in en-

ergy use and a rise in exports to maintain the standard of living "which we have built up through hard work."

"There are some simple truths we cannot forget," he said. "We cannot spend more than we earn, we cannot always look for solutions to our difficulties in the long run."

His comments came on the eve of a parliamentary debate on a 1980 budget aimed at topping 50 billion francs (\$1.7 billion) off this year's government expenditures.

The rise in the price of oil and other imported goods has increased Belgium's current-account deficit from 28 billion francs (about \$1 billion) in 1978 to 84 billion francs (about \$3 billion) last year.

The government of Premier Wilfried Martens has proposed a 1980 budget of 1.1 trillion francs (about \$36 billion), up 6.8 percent from last year, that foresees a deficit of 82.2 billion francs (\$2.7 billion).

Unless "Belgians drastically cut their energy use," Mr. Geens warned, the 1980 overall balance-of-payments gap could be "215 billion francs" (more than \$7 billion).

Mr. Geens pledged he will not devalue the franc — the weakest currency in the one-year-old European monetary system. In recent months the government has used record amounts of its foreign currency holdings to buy up francs in an effort to strengthen its currency.

"This policy will be rigorously continued and those who figure this will change, are deluding themselves," Mr. Geens said.

Japan Authorizes Utilities To Raise Rates by 50.8%

By Henry Scott Stokes

TOKYO, March 19 (NYT)—The Japanese government, putting a damper on its own anti-inflation program, today allowed electric power companies to raise tariffs an average of 50.8 percent, effective April 1.

A meeting of economic ministers chaired by Premier Masayoshi Ohira also announced its third anti-inflation package in four months, including an unspecified cut in public works spending in the fiscal year starting April 1.

The measures followed an increase in the discount rate yesterday to a record 9 percent, but the financial press here doubted whether the combined fiscal and monetary squeeze will enable the government to honor a promise to hold consumer price inflation to 6.4 percent in the coming fiscal year.

"It is unlikely that the increase in the discount rate will have a decisive impact on inflation," said the Nihon Keizai financial newspaper.

Inevitable Rise

The increase in power rates, including a jump of 45 percent in gas utility charges also approved at the ministerial meeting, comes when many other government-controlled charges — rail fares, postal charges, tuition fees, tobacco and rice prices — all went up or are to be raised by an estimated average of 20 percent this year.

The rise in electricity tariffs was inevitable, as oil prices more than doubled in 12 months to over \$30 a barrel, but the cumulative effect of the surge in state-controlled prices will be to add at least 3 and perhaps 4 percent to the consumer price index, according to the Economic Planning Agency.

Hollow Ring

The government has moved to check inflation that reached 21.9 percent in wholesale prices in the first 10 days of this month over the year-ago period and 7.6 percent in Tokyo consumer prices in February as against February, 1979, with a new seven-point package that is largely moral exhortation.

The package calls for tight money, a watch over supply-demand situations, an effort to avoid leapfrog price rises after the power tariff increases, and efforts to stabilize foodstuff costs.

This is not expected to be effective in Japan, where Chinese cabbage retailed at \$2 this winter, rice prices are around five times international levels, and government promises — in the latest package — to open up beef imports ring hollow.

News and Notes

Phillips Petroleum has agreed in principle to acquire Great Basins Petroleum for \$18 cash per share, or \$196.5 million. The agreement is subject to a number of conditions, including completion of a definitive merger agreement, the companies say. Great Basins had total revenues during the fiscal year ended July 31 of \$26 million and net income of \$1.5 million. During the six months ended Jan. 31, Great Basins had revenues of \$12.9 million and a loss of \$2 million.

Firestone Tire & Rubber plans to close permanently five tire plants and a synthetic latex plant as part of a restructuring of its North American operations, idling 7,000 persons. The planned action will require an after-tax charge of \$49 million, or 85 cents a share, to second quarter earnings, says Chairman Richard Riley. Firestone last month reported a \$13.8 million first-quarter loss, attributing it primarily to poor domestic tire division results. Firestone's financial position has been hurt since last year by a government-mandated recall of the company's "500" radial passenger tires, after studies indicated the tire could be defective. The action was the largest tire recall in U.S. history. Mr. Riley says that "the realignment is intended to meet changing market

conditions by eliminating unneeded capacity that has been used mainly for producing bias-ply tires." The planned actions "will reduce manufacturing costs and improve Firestone's ability to meet the needs" of its customers, he adds. Tire production will be discontinued in Dayton and Barberton, Ohio; Los Angeles and Salinas, Calif.; and Port Townsend, Pa. The synthetic latex plant in Akron, Mr. Riley adds that employee termination, pension and other costs associated with the actions total an estimated \$82 million after taxes, but will be offset somewhat by an estimated \$33 million accounting gain.

Deutsche Bank sees higher costs pressing earnings despite a 32.9-percent rise in sales in first five months of its fiscal year. DB, a major manufacturer of power generating equipment, sees its earnings in the year started last Oct. 1 coming under pressure, but managing board Chairman Hans Ewalds gave no estimates of profits. He reports that sales in the first five months totaled 1.21 billion Deutsche marks, up 32.9 percent from the year-earlier period, and the order inflow totaled 2.74 billion DM, an increase of 46.8 percent. The order book, at end February, stood at 11.58 billion DM, up 23.8 percent.

But Blue Chips Lose Ground

Oils, Metals Lead Big Board Advance

NEW YORK, March 19 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher in active trading today, helped by strength in oil and precious metal issues. But blue chips lost ground.

Analysts said the gain was an extension of yesterday's rebound from depressed levels, but they added that investors remain worried about rising interest rates and the threat of a deep recession.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost a fraction, 0.68, ending at 800.94. Advances led declines 3-to-2. Turnover slowed to 36.52 million shares from 47.34 million yesterday.

Donald Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch told a news conference he believes the market is near its bottom for the current economic cycle and will find fresh demand after the close of the first quarter when portfolio managers review results and find bonds were a less profitable investment than stocks.

Among the oils, active Mobil rose 1 1/2 to 75 1/2, Texaco 3/4 to 35 1/2, Superior Oil 9/16 to 14 3/4, Getty 2 1/4 to 78 1/4 and Murphy Oil 3/4 to 94 1/4.

Westinghouse Active

Precious metal issues benefited from higher bullion prices. Harsco Mining climbed 2 1/2 to 49 1/2 and Bannett Consolidated 2 1/2 to 10.

Dome Mines, which raised its dividend, climbed 4 to 60 1/2. Hecla was up 3 1/2 to 32 1/2. Sunshine Mining 3 1/2 to 30 1/2 and Engelhard Minerals 2 1/2 to 29.

Volume leader Westinghouse Electric slipped 1/4 to 20 1/2. A block of 450,000 shares traded at 20 1/2. Active IBM fell 1/4 to 58 1/2. General Motors was off 1/4 to 48 1/2. Eastman Kodak lost 1/4 to 46 1/2 and General Foods 1/4 to 25 1/2.

Ashland Oil, which slipped 1/4 to 32 1/2, said it plans to buy up to 350,000 shares of its cumulative preferred stock, \$4.50 series, of 1980, from time to time. It has about 3.5 million shares outstanding. They will be purchased in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, the company reported.

Ford Rating Cut

Olin Corp., up 1/4 at 17 1/2, expects first-quarter earnings will be at least 20-percent higher than the 73 cents a share earned in the year-ago quarter. It reports its Olin Chemicals and Ecusta Paper operations are strong so far in the first quarter.

Moody's Investor Service reduced the ratings of four senior debt issues of Ford Motor and six outstanding tax-exempt issues to double-A from triple-A. However, the stock gained 1/4 to 29 1/2. Moody's said that its "action is predicated on the impact on the company's operations by the switch to small cars both domestic and imported. Ford's entry into the small car field will not be available in quantity until early next year," Moody's said. "Pending the success of Ford's small car, Ford's profits, cash flow,

More U.S. Banks Up Prime

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—More banks — including such giants as Bank of America, Citibank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Bankers Trust — today followed the lead set yesterday by Chase Manhattan Bank by raising to a record 19 percent their prime, or base, lending rate to corporations.

Analysts said that this third round of prime rate increases in the past four business days might not be the last, adding that rates to 20 percent or higher are possible. A new factor strengthening that view, specialists said, was a little noticed provision in the package of credit restraining measures announced last weekend by the Federal Reserve Board that will increase the amount of reserves banks must keep idle with the Fed.

The package included a rise to 10 percent from 8 in the amount of supplemental reserves banks must maintain against increases in certain types of borrowings, so-called "managed liabilities."

Technical Moves

Among its numerous technical moves last weekend, the Fed ordered each bank's base to be reduced a minimum of 7 percent. The effect is to increase sharply the amount of liabilities for which

banks must set aside supplemental reserves.

By some estimates, \$15 billion to \$25 billion of liabilities will be subject to supplemental reserves under the rule change. Previously, less than \$4 billion was involved.

"The real bite comes from the increase in the reserve requirements," said William Griggs, a senior vice president of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust. The bite is especially evident on bank certificates of deposit, which are considered managed liabilities. After adjusting for regular reserves and the new higher supplemental reserves, the effective cost of three-month CDs amounted to nearly 22 percent yesterday, although the stated bid rate was only 17.50 percent, down from 18.05 percent Monday.

CDs, which represent deposits left for a specified period, are an important means banks use to gather lendable funds. Increases in

their costs are quickly passed to borrowers.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Fed chairman Paul Volcker told the Senate Banking Committee yesterday that he would tighten monetary policy further if budget-cutting proposals are not sufficient to dampen inflation. "The less fiscal restraint you get, the more the burden falls back on us," he said, adding that "the quicker we get through this period, the better. The more help we have from other instruments of policy, the better."

Mr. Volcker reiterated his view that the period of restraint ahead would be "painful," and, although he asserted that "we have attempted to somewhat even out the credit situation," he refused to rule out the possibility that the economy might be squeezed in a "credit crunch."

"I find that a very imprecise term," he told the committee.

U.S. Exempts Chrysler From Emission Standards

WASHINGTON, March 19 (WP)—Chrysler's new line of 1981 front-wheel-drive cars, which carries the automaker's hopes for recovery, will not have to meet the more stringent 1981 emission control standards for carbon monoxide, the Environmental Protection Agency has ruled.

EPA administrator Douglas Costle concluded that enforcement of the 1981 monoxide standards on the new Chrysler line could make the cars more difficult to start and cause other operating problems, affecting consumer acceptance.

Because of Chrysler's "relatively unimpaired" financial condition, EPA was unwilling to impose the risk of "severe adverse economic consequences," Mr. Costle said.

Chrysler, which has put together a multi-billion financial package to prevent bankruptcy, is counting on the front-wheel-drive cars to improve sales in the new model year. The new models, code-named "K-cars," will replace sedans and station wagons in the Dodge Aspen and Plymouth Volare lines.

The 1981 standards limit carbon monoxide emissions to 3.4 grams per mile. The four-cylinder engines used in the K-cars will be permitted

to discharge seven grams per mile, the current standard.

Primary control of carbon monoxide is achieved through catalytic converters in the muffler system, but modifications of carburetors, ignition systems and other equipment is necessary to achieve the standards. Chrysler's financial condition has limited its ability to make these technological changes, Mr. Costle concluded.

His waiver, signed March 11, was disclosed this week by Chrysler in an amended statement to the Securities and Exchange Commission concerning debentures the company hopes to sell as a major part of its contribution to the bail-out plan.

In its statement, Chrysler reported its losses in 1980 could reach \$650 million rather than its previous estimates of \$500 million.

Mr. Costle is permitted by law to consider the public interest as well as public health in deciding appeals for exemptions from pollution standards. He had granted exemptions from the standards last August to other 1981 Chrysler models, as well as several models built by American Motors Corp., Toyota Motor of Japan, and two other foreign auto manufacturers.

Oil Profits Boom Amidst General Decline

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI)—Oil company profits rose at a record annual rate of 28 percent at the end of last year, but those in most other industries declined, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase in petroleum refining profits during the final three months of 1979 totaled \$6 billion, or 28 percent, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, by far the biggest increase of any quarter of 1979 and well over the 6 1/2-percent increase of 1978.

But corporate profits from current production for the economy as a whole declined \$1.2 billion during the fourth quarter, making clear that most profits other than oil went down.

The profit figures are adjusted for the effect of inflation on inventories and capital consumption in a

way which the government and industry groups believe is the most accurate of several methods.

Without these adjustments, after-tax profits increased \$500 million to an annual rate of \$148.8 billion, an abrupt slowdown from a \$9-billion increase the previous quarter.

Inflation Squeeze

Government economists said that corporate profits as a whole are being squeezed by the same force that is reducing the real income and standard of living of individuals — inflation.

Kenneth Petrick, a Commerce Department analyst, said rising business costs are being passed on to the public, but not fast enough to maintain profit levels.

Richard Lesh, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said the overall profit squeeze is coming from two particular costs to busi-

ness: rising interest rates and energy costs.

Mr. Lesh said that the productivity of U.S. business has, after 200 years of increases, stopped growing and had begun to decline. He said he sees a "further erosion" of profits ahead.

Today's figures showed that after industry paid its taxes and dividends, the amount of "undistributed" profits it had left to reinvest in future production declined to an annual rate of \$27.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1979 — far below the 1978 level of \$36 billion.

The Commerce Department also said the economy as a whole grew at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 2 percent during the fourth quarter last year. This figure was a tenth of percentage point below the revised annual growth rate announced by the department a month ago.

Id Climbs S. Africa Lays Sales

Id, March 19 (Reuters)—e of gold rose as high as an ounce today, but fell profit-taking to close at an ounce.

While banking sources said South Africa has sold y gold on the Zurich market last week.

enting on that report, the African Reserve Bank said it more flexible in its gold i, but the overall policy of banking has not changed.

of payments in the country's of surplus enabled the adopt this more flexible po-

er, the bank added that it want to rock the boar- dly speaking, past strategy- ing current production.

African Finance Minister wood told Reuters from v that the decline in gold been the direct result of a more flexible gold market- self the result of the na- ge overall balance-of-pay- plus. He said the sales de- not reflect a fluctuation in m South African mines.

most sources ques- red the reason for the u African sales appears recent decline in the price, never, said it may reflect a n in output from South mines.

Uiet Union, meanwhile, to sell virtually no gold sources added.

sales stopped almost- 1 October, and its total y tons were estimated at 40 tons compared with 10 tons in 1978, they said.

rich closing was slightly e \$514-520 opening, but above the \$486-492 at the close.

don, the late quote at a ounce was up \$39 from

exchange dealers said the overnents today were tied

ates. These had opened n, then fallen back again, that was repeated by the otherwise, the dollar with- ease some more profit- d continuing sales by Eu- rpean banks.

the closest in London at- tische market, down from 1.7692 yesterday, at 1.7692

nces, down from 1.7712, firmed against the dollar, d overall. It was quoted up from \$2.192.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Tilling (Thousands)			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,420	1,030	
Profits	70.6	53.8	
Per Share	0.294	0.246	

Tube Investments			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,213	1,106	
Pre-Tax Net	52.2	80.0	
Per Share	0.533	0.848	

West Germany			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	3,300	3,200	
Profits	126.6	113.7	

France			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,470	1,470	
Pre-Tax Net	61.49	61.49	
Per Share	3.96	3.51	

Financiere de Suze			
	1979	1978	1977
Net Income	272.1	224.9	
Profits	188.6	169.0	

Pillsbury			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	751.7	478.6	
Pre-Tax Net	19.84	15.45	
Per Share	0.99	0.88	

European Banking Co.			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	2,220	1,470	
Pre-Tax Net	79.26	61.49	
Per Share	3.96	3.51	

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	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	2,220	1,470	
Pre-Tax Net	79.26	61.49	
Per Share	3.96	3.51	

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1979 In Million DM	
Balance Sheet Total	1,684
Due from Banks	733
Due from Customers	697
Volume of Credit	1,133
Capital and Reserves	61

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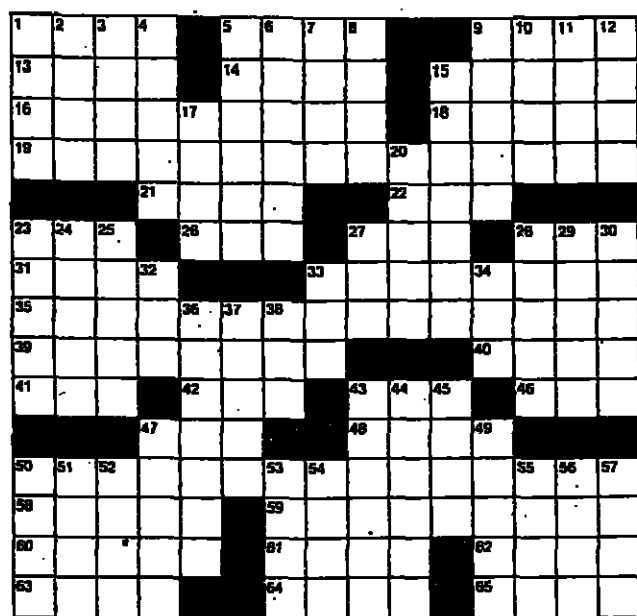
12 Month										12 Month										12 Month																								
Stock					Div.					Yld.					P/E					100s					High					Low					Qtr					Prev				
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12 Month	Stock	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Qtr	Prev	12 Month	Stock	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Qtr	Prev	12 Month	Stock	Div.	Ins	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Qtr	Prev												

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 What millions need
5 City on the Tevere
9 Amorphous mass
13 Part of Q.E.D.
14 King of TV
15 Compact contents
16 Aurora borealis
18 Script direction
19 Transportation for Hepburn
21 Commune northeast of Paris
22 Full of: Suffix
23 Turkey dinner item
26 Aves.
27 Prefix for angle and color
28 Government agency
31 Team from New Haven
33 Tom's partner
35 Vehicle for Leigh
39 Euclid's forte
40 Sicilian menace
41 Concorde

DOWN

- 42 Little girl's nickname
43 Fall behind
46 Hatchlike tool
47 From — Z (complete)
48 Stewing pot
50 British knight
58 Sanctum, radio program
59 Profession concerned with refraction
60 Asian vehicle
61 Borscht ingredient
62 California rockfish
63 Pairs
64 Towel inscription
65 Colleagues of Mr. Ness
6 Liquid parts of fats
7 Playwright Connelly
8 Anatomical loop
9 — marchers of the 30's
10 Stringed instrument
11 Molding
12 European capital
15 Compensate
17 Distant
20 Bridge position
23 Safe-cracker
24 Medicinal plants
25 Nobelist in Medicine: 1934
27 Make lace
28 Conductor
29 Would-be redhead's purchase
30 Large antelope
32 Religious acad.
33 "I will be done"
34 Ram's mate
36 Egg dish
37 Suffix with part
38 Corp. officials
43 Postriot criminal
44 Assigns
45 Brief look
47 Geographers' concerns
48 Prevent
50 Shopping aid
51 Fresh
52 Reverse
53 Formerly
54 Queenstown
54 Tapered sword
55 Brief news piece
56 Sea eagle
57 Tatum
58 O'Neal's dad

Solution to Previous Puzzle

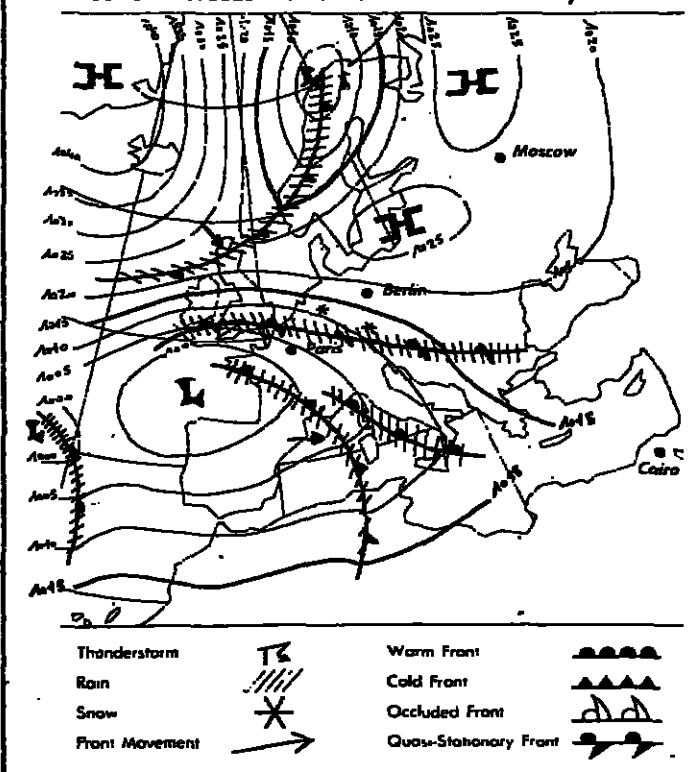
LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS:
ACROSS: 1. NEED, 5. ROME, 9. MESS, 13. QED, 14. KING, 15. CONTENTS, 16. AURORA, 18. SCRIPT, 19. TRANSPORTATION, 21. COMMUNE, 22. FULL, 23. TURKEY, 26. AVES, 27. PREFIX, 28. AGENCY, 31. TEAM, 33. TOM, 35. VEHICLE, 39. EUCLID, 40. SICILIAN, 41. CONCORDE.
DOWN: 42. NICKNAME, 43. FALL, 46. HATCH, 47. FROM, 48. STEWING, 50. KNIGHT, 58. SANCTUM, 59. PROFESSION, 60. ASIAN, 61. BORSCHT, 62. CALIFORNIA, 63. PAIRS, 64. TOWEL, 65. COLLEAGUES.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy	MADRID	8	46	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Fog	MILAN	27	81	Fog
ANKARA	7	45	Fair	MONTREAL	12	53	Fog
ATHENS	13	55	Fair	MOSCOW	-4	25	Fog
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	10	50	Cloudy
BERLADE	14	57	Fair	NEW YORK	8	46	Fair
BERLIN	14	57	Overcast	NICE	12	54	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	2	36	Cloudy	OSLO	-1	31	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	-1	31	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast	PRAGUE	1	34	Fog
COPENHAGEN	-2	28	Snow	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast	SOFIA	10	50	Fair
DUBLIN	3	37	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-3	27	Overcast
EDINBURGH	3	37	Rain	TEHRAN	11	52	Overcast
FLORENCE	15	59	Overcast	TEL AVIV	16	61	Overcast
FRANKFURT	4	39	Fog	TOKYO	5	41	Fog
GENEVE	11	52	Overcast	TUNIS	16	61	Overcast
HELSINKI	-5	23	Cloudy	VIENNA	9	48	Fog
HOUSTON	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	-2	28	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	11	52	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Overcast	ZURICH	11	52	Fog
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy				
LONDON	2	36	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all other cities at midday.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



New Curse on the D.B. Cooper Loot Brings Misery to Boy Who Found It

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 19 (AP) — Brian Ingram, 8, got his father jailed when he found a clue to what happened to hijacker D.B. Cooper and his \$200,000 ransom by discovering \$5,000 along the bank of the Columbia River a few weeks ago.

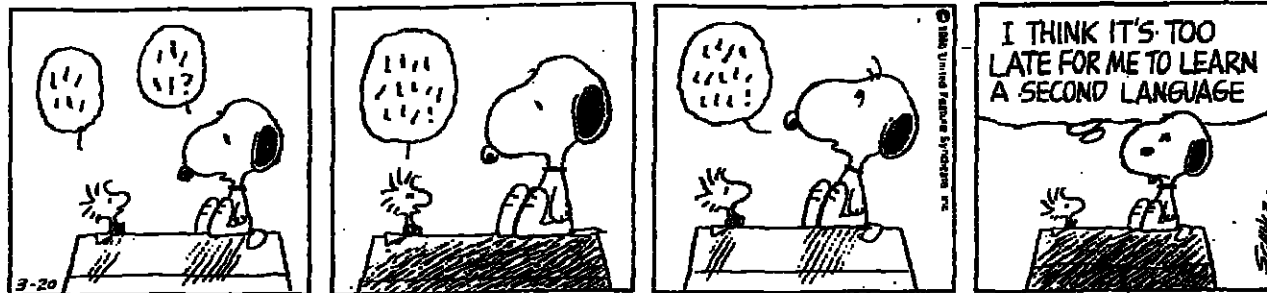
Cooper disappeared after he parachuted from a hijacked jet in 1971. The money found along the Columbia River was the first identified as part of the ransom.

But the find, which brought the boy a \$20 reward from his school's Parent-Teacher Association, helped get his father, Harold, 28, arrested Monday on an Oklahoma fugitive warrant. He was released yesterday after posting a \$2,500 bond.

Mr. Ingram had been wanted in Oklahoma City for about six months for allegedly leaving the state unlawfully with mortgaged property — a car.

The whereabouts of Mr. Ingram were unknown until a Oklahoma lawman recognized his picture in a newspaper after his son had found the Cooper loot. He now faces up to seven years in prison if convicted.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



B. C.



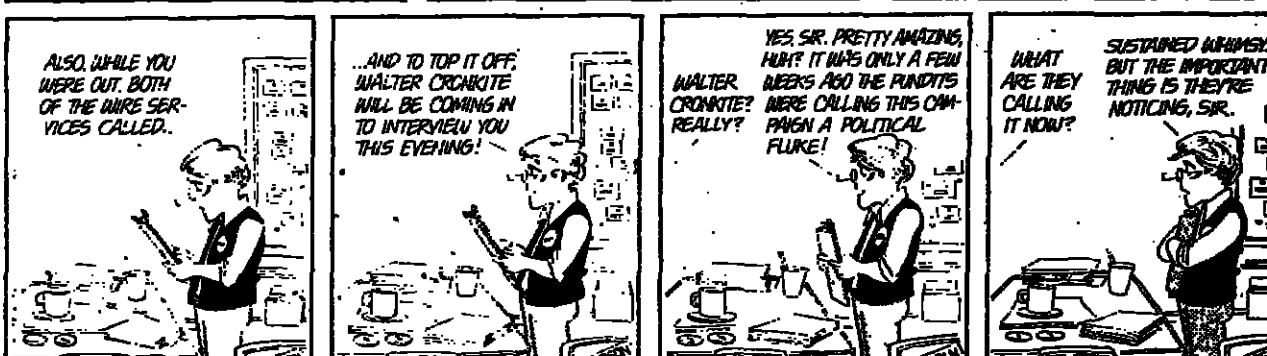
WIZARD OF ID



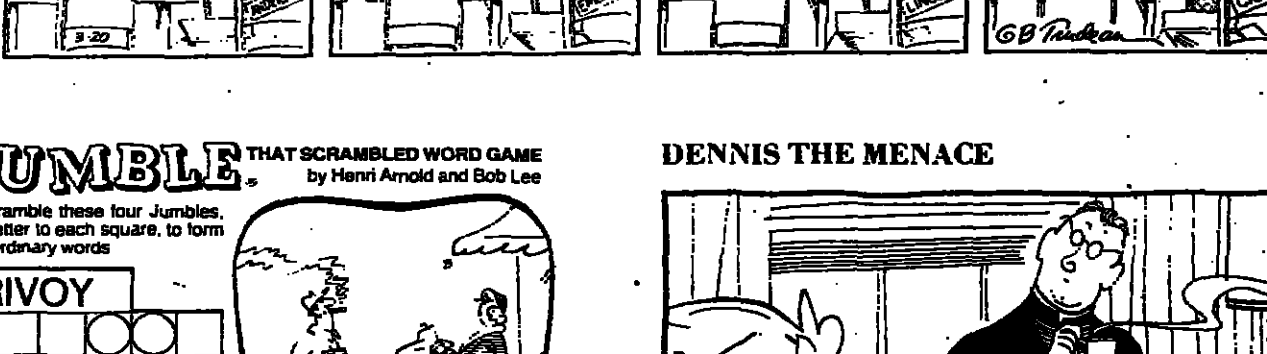
REX MORGAN



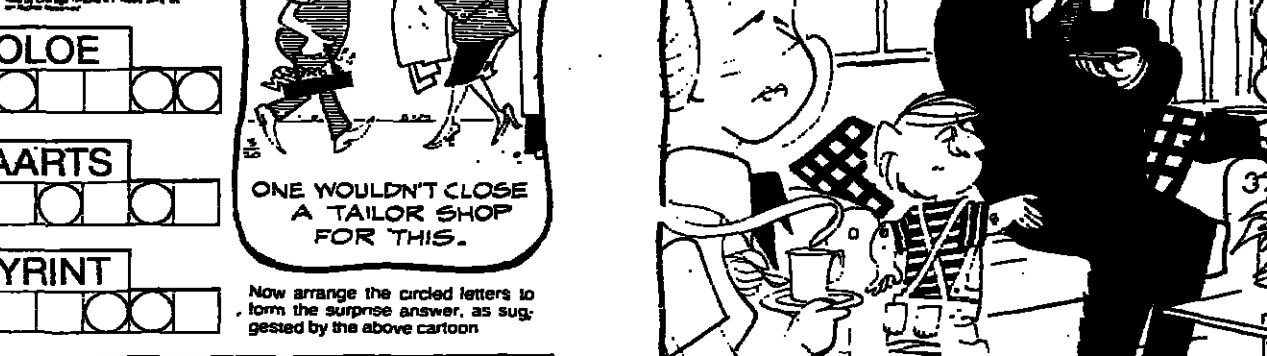
DOONESBURY



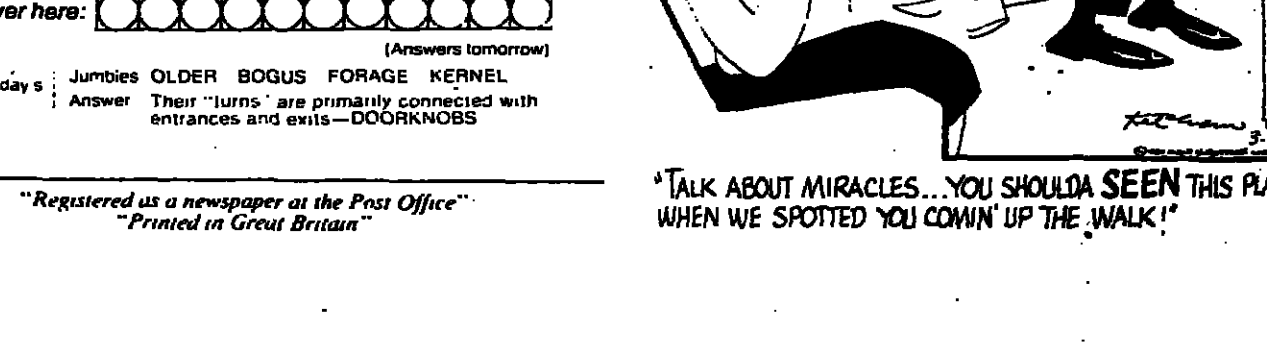
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BOOKS

MAUGHAM

A Biography

By Ted Morgan. Simon & Schuster. Illustrated. 711 pp. \$17.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE must be a thousand characters in Ted Morgan's monumental biography of Somerset Maugham, and at least 100 meals consumed. So there are mountains when you fear the text is about to bog down in trivia. But Morgan — whose previous book, "On Becoming American," explains his transformation from the Frenchman Sanche de Gramont — never fails to fetch your attention back with some marvelous detail — on how Alexander Woolcott acknowledged Maugham by kneeling before him in a New York City elevator, to which gesture Maugham responded by kneeling before Woolcott. Or a portrait of Virginia Woolf walking home alone as a bombing raid hits London (with Maugham following at a distance to look out for her welfare). "She made no attempt to move but stood in the middle of the road and threw her arms in the air. She appeared to be worshipping the flashing sky." Or the final particular of the mortuary attendant having to pulverize with a hammer two of Maugham's bones that had not been consumed in the crematory fire, in order that they would fit into a malachite jar that the writer's lover-secretary, Alan Searle, had brought to carry the remains back to England.

So one dare not skip a word of Morgan's text. And just as well, for it is an amazing account he has put together of all that Maugham was: "an alienated child, a medical student, an avant-garde novelist and playwright, a bohemian in Paris, a successful West End dramatist, a London social lion, an ambulance driver on the Flanders front, a spy in Russia, a promiscuous homosexual who paid for the favors of boys in remote lands, a cuckolded husband, a host to the famous persons of his time, a World War II propagandist, the most widely read novelist since Dickens, a living legend kept alive by cellular therapy, and a scolded old man who tried to die, to inherit his daughter and adopt his secretary."

It is also an extraordinary job of research Morgan has done — one that so effectively reads the veil that Maugham tried to draw over his life that when his literary executor, Spencer Curtis Brown, read the first draft of Morgan's book, he decided, as he explains in an introductory note, to depart "from the explicit letter of Maugham's instructions" and "arrange for Mr. Morgan to have access to the facts." "Let the flood of gossip, or at best, incomplete record, should build up for the future a false myth about Maugham's life and character."

A flood of gossip Morgan has surely channeled. A who's who, he has compiled, of the models for dozens upon dozens of Maugham's fictional characters, from the prostitute in "Rain" to the figure of Mildred in "Of Human Bondage," who was in all probability "a youth." Profiles, he has sketched, of scores of Maugham's friends and acquaintances, who range from the philosopher Alfred Ayer to all the leading actresses of the American and British stage in the 20th century. An absolutely horrifying picture, he has drawn, of Maugham's eventual decline into senile dementia.

Yet it all adds up to a monumental portrait. But of what? A lion? No. A wolf? No. Well, then, an owl? Not even that. I'm afraid what comes to mind is a frog, with which creature Maugham, in his self-didgity, is supposed to have felt a keen identity. Or worse: What Patrick O'Higgins imagined he was beholding when Maugham opened the

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Pickfair for Sa

At \$10 Million

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., March 19 (N.Y.T.) — It couldn't be far away, so the legendary Hollywood star, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks Sr. has been put on the list for \$10 million.

From 1920, when Fairbanks and Miss Pickford married and the hunting lodge into their home estate, until after their divorce in 1937, the property at 1443 S. Drive known as Pickfair epitomized the power, glamor and wealth of the movie industry.

Before Miss Pickford died May 29 at the age of 86, she had offered the property to the Beverly Hills local unit and several charitable organizations. But, Rogers said, they not give Pickfair away, because the estate would \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year to eat and maintain.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TIME can exert pressure on bridge players in various ways, some of them unobtrusive and subtle. Even when there are no official time limits, there may be private pressures.

A player who is in danger of missing his last train home to the suburbs will be highly uncomfortable when faced by a crucial decision that requires long thought. Should he take all the time he needs, fulfilling his duty to his team at considerable cost in personal comfort?

This was the situation on the diagramed deal. It is easy to see that North-South can make a small slam in diamonds, and that was the contract at one table. Six hearts doubled, down four for 400 points, would have been a good save for East-West.

At the second table, East-West bid their hearts to the five-level, as shown, and South took a reasonable shot at six spades. He knew that he was facing a strong hand with spade support, and he did not know about the length and strength of North's diamonds.

Six spades depended primarily on the trump positions, and this gave South plenty to think about when West led the heart king and followed with the ace, a good play.

The declarer correctly ruffed in his hand, preserving all options. He then cashed the spade king, praying that both opponents would follow low. He would then have no choice but to assume an even trump split, and the rest of the play would take a few seconds.

He grasped inwardly when East played the ten, for now he had to decide whether the ten was a singleton, or whether East had the jack

NORTH (D)			
♠ A 8 5	♥ 10	♦ 10 8 7 4 3	♣ K 7
WEST			
♠ 7 4 2	♥ A K 3 2	♦ 7 5	♣ 10 9 5 3
EAST			
♠ K Q 6 5 3	♥ 9 8	♦ A Q 7 6 5	♣ A 7 4 2
SOUTH			
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The following table shows the results of the play.

West	East	South	North
10	Pass	1	Pass
30	40	1	Pass
40	50	60	Pass

West led the heart king.

